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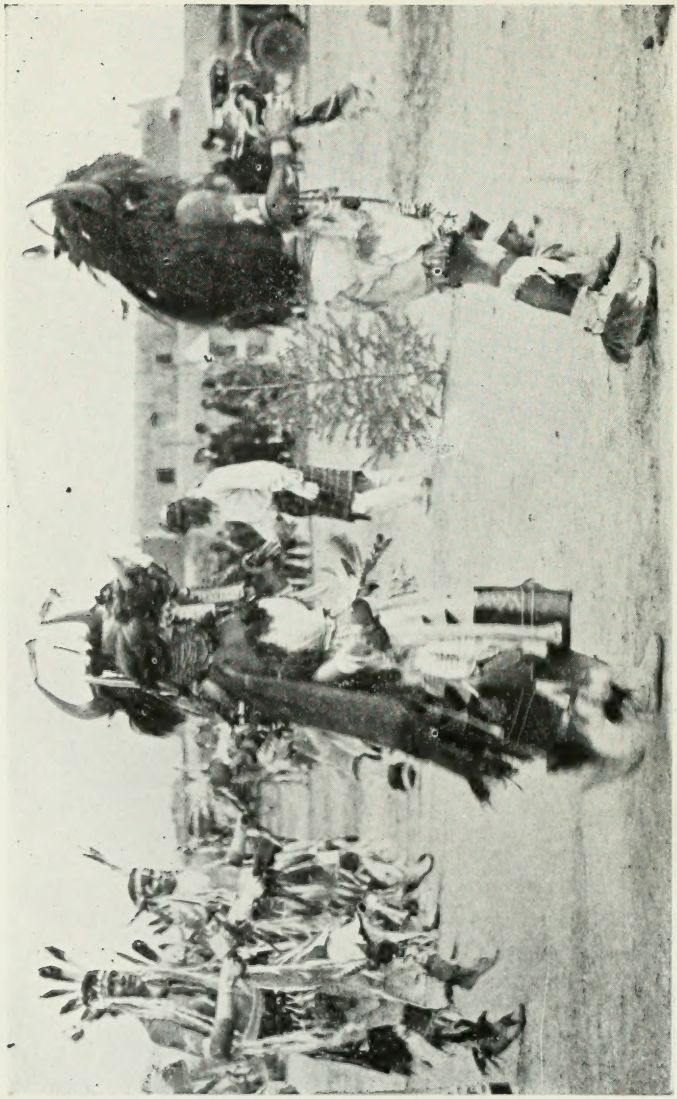
DEER DANCE COSTUME



BUFFALO DANCE

THE ANIMAL DANCE AT SAN ILDEFONSO

The time may not have yet been reached in our civilization when the lion and lamb lie down together in peace, but some of us saw buffalo, mountain sheep, and deer, if not lie down together, at least dance together in rhythm, and harmony.

Sunday night, 22nd of January, the San Ildefonsans celebrated the opening of their fiesta. In the glimmering light of an open fire, the hunting dance was given, with a beauty that can never be attained in the cold light of day.

The next morning at sunrise the Indians came down from the hill into the pueblo and, after dancing in the plaza, filed into the church to mass. After mass the dancing was kept up for the greater part of the day, regardless of the bitter wind that swept over the pueblo and the swirls of sand which enveloped the dancers until they looked like mystic wraiths of an almost forgotton past, and certainly the dust was thick enough to have been the dust of ages.

The first to emerge from the little adobe house which sheltered the dancers during their intervals of rest, was a dancer clad in a magenta shirt, fringed buckskin trousers with a beautiful stripe of beading down each leg, and a wrap of buckskin over his shoulder. In one hand he carried a branch of piñon and in the other a bow and arrow. Behind him came two buffalo dancers, with the only woman dancer between them. The two men wore black buffalo heads. Their faces — as were the faces of all the animals — were painted black. Around their necks each wore a large shell. They were painted

black to the waist, with crosses of white on their backs and a white stripe above the belt. Buckskin skirts, with the same crosses on them, and metal fringes, hung from the waist almost to the knees. Encircling their legs, at the bottom of the skirt, was painted another white stripe, and the rest of the legs were painted black, while around the knees were strips of what looked like sheepskin. The buffalo, as did all the animals, wore fringes of fur around their ankles. In one hand they carried a yellow gourd and in the other a bow and arrow.

The woman between them was clad in a black dress, rain sash, and Scotch plaid shawl.

Following them came the deer, who circled to the left, while the mountain sheep circled to the right, forming a balanced arrangement.

The deer dancers wore on their heads antlers, sprinkled with tufts of cotton and little feathers. From their foreheads arose a fanlike arrangement of reeds. A red fringe covered the tops of the feathers fastened tip down on the black hair at the back of their necks, and tufts of piñon were fastened in their hair at their shoulders. All the deer wore white shirts, a band of sleighbells around their waists, and a ceremonial rain belt, the knotted tassels of which hung down the back, instead of at the side as in the bow and arrow dance. Ceremonial skirts with beautiful green, red, and white border, reached almost to their knees, which were adorned with red tassels, and their legs from ankle to knee were bound with a fabric which closely resembled lace curtains. In each hand they carried a light cane, to the center of which turkey feathers were tied.

The mountain sheep were recognizable by their big horns, which protruded from their foreheads in back of the reeds. To their hair, also, were fastened the red

fringe, the feathers and piñon. They, also, wore the white shirts, and the rest of their costume resembled that of the deer, with the exception that their skirts were black.

In and out among the dancers ran two little fawn, clad in union suits. The backs and arms of each had been painted tan, and downy tails were attached to the proper place. They, too, carried canes and took full part in the dance. Near the center of the entire group, wandering in and out among the dancers, were two Indians with branches of piñon in their hands. One wore a blue velvet shirt, an Indian blanket around his waist, and buckskin trousers. The other wore a red velvet shirt and a flannel blanket which might have come from New Jersey.

After the dancers had marched from the house and spread out on either side of the buffalo, they danced slowly down to the center of the plaza. There they circled back and forth to the drum beats and song of the chorus. The deer and sheep crouched at intervals and would peer from side to side, then continue their stalking movements back and forth. Suddenly the music of the singing and drum beats were stopped. Then to a decided change in the tempo of the drum beat, the deer and sheep lined up in two parallel columns, facing the three buffalo dancers and hunter, who lined up across the front before the two columns. The two Indian dancers in velvet shirts and the fawn made a group of four between the columns, a very effective arrangement of line and color.

The deer and sheep placed their canes in front of them and leaned on them, dancing continuously to the drum beats, while the buffalo turned first one way and then another before them. There was a pause in

the drum beat, a deep bend of all knees, a breaking up of the formation, realignment in the same order, and a repetition of the column figure. Then, after breaking formation, crouching and peering about them again, they stalked off to give the dance at another place.

The dance without the buffalo in it was very similar. The deer and sheep crouched and peered about them and stalked back and forth until the change of the drum beat. They lined up, danced the first step of the column formation, bent their knees once, and repeated the first step, which was a lifting of each foot, evenly, as they leaned on their canes. Then they bent their knees twice, circled about, and lined up in reverse order. Again they danced their step of even beat, bent once, repeated the step, bent twice, circled again, lined up in original order and repeated the figure. That ended the dance.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Lecture by Dr. Garstang

Dr. John Garstang, who excavated the Nubian metropolis of Meroe, and whose fame as an archaeologist is world-wide, was startled by the striking resemblances he found between the cultures, mythology and social structure of the Pueblo Indians and those of the ancient Hittites. Dr. Garstang is in America as the Eliot Norton Lecturer of the Archaeological Institute of America and after lecturing before the principal branch societies of the East lectured at Cincinnati, Nashville and St. Louis, coming thence to Santa Fe as guest of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute and to deliver a lecture on "The Lost Empire of the Hittites" at the

St. Francis Auditorium. He arrived Thursday forenoon, February 16, and left for the Grand Canyon, Los Angeles and other Pacific Coast centers where he will lecture during the next three weeks, thence returning east from Seattle by way of Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago. He expressed himself much impressed with the Museum of New Mexico and the work of the School of American Research. A trip to the Puye and the pueblo of Santa Clara proved a revelation to him of how much Pueblo Land resembles the plateau country including Palestine occupied by the ancient Hittites. He also found a remarkable resemblance to the Pyrenees in the Sangre de Cristo Range. From the Santa Fe New Mexican is taken the following account of Dr. Garstang's lecture:

"It was an audience that crowded the women's reception room at the Art Museum which gathered to greet Dr. John Garstang, of the University of Liverpool, England, Eliot Norton lecturer of the Archaeological Institute. It was a typical Santa Fe crowd, including distinguished artists, writers, scientists, visitors from afar. Judge A. J. Abbott, president of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute, introduced the speaker, recalling the visits of Dr. Sayce of Oxford, and the late Dr. Albert T. Clay of Yale, who also lectured on the archaeology of the Orient and had brought tidings of the progress being made in solving the riddle of the Hittites to which Dr. Garstang gave the complete solution.

"In the Forgotten Hittite Empire, the social organization of the Orient reached its highest development, according to Dr. Garstang, and never before and not since, has democracy and the status of women been on quite as high a plane in Asia Minor. He unfolded a marvelous tale, a story as romantic as any in history or fiction, but now documented and verified in its

slightest details. It was Dr. Sayce of Oxford, who visited Santa Fe during the war, who in 1876, the year that Dr. Garstang was born, first suggested a theory that accounted for the Hittite Empire and which, now at last has been proven to be correct. It was almost five thousand years ago that the great capital of the Hittites was founded near the center of the plateau which is guarded by the Taurus mountains on the south and the west, by the Black Sea on the north and to which access is to be had by only a few precipitous passes, all famous in history as the route of great conquerors and migrations. It was two thousand years, before the last stronghold of the Hittites fell, and the story of this great people is therefore a continuous one for two thousand years. Yet, it had been forgotten. If the Hittites had not held the passes, declared the speaker, there would have been no Greece as we know it, "and we ourselves would not be here tonight," according to his dramatic conclusion, "for the Asiatic hordes would have overrun Europe, three thousand years before the arrival of the Turks." It was the fall of Troy that was the end of the Hittite isolation and that resulted in the European penetration of Asia Minor.

"Dr. Garstang began his story of the Hittites by referring to the allusions in the Old Testament to the Hittites who in their colonization southward had reached the neighborhood of Jerusalem. He described and pictured the sturdy shepherd people who had descended through the passes from the highlands of eastern and northern Asia Minor and had first driven the Egyptians out of Asia Minor to be forced back a century later by Rameses the Great, who won the final victory, which, however, as so many another decisive battle, really decided nothing. It was at Tel-el-Armana in Egypt that the sculpture and

Hittite inscription were found which gave Dr. Sayce the first clue to the story of the Lost Empire.

"At the ancient capital of that empire, years later, Dr. Winkler excavated the library of 22,000 clay tablets, Dr. Garstang being present to assist in the arranging and deciphering of these tablets from which the whole story is being learned, although thus far 'only seven of eight hundred pages of the volume' have been translated It was what was written on these 'seven pages' which yielded the fascinating theme of last evening's lecture, one of the most remarkable ever heard in Santa Fe.

"The names of 77 kings who reigned with the aid of a democratic council have been disclosed. Geographical names that have persisted to this day are given. Letters from the potentates of surrounding states reveal the political intrigues of that early date. One particularly pathetic one was from the widow of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankamen, who implored the king of the Hittites to send one of his sons to her as consort. The Hittite king complied, but the young prince and his entourage were waylaid by the other faction of the Egyptian court and were never heard of again, while the unhappy young queen died soon thereafter. The tales already gathered from these tablets thrill with human interest. One letter containing a bill never reached the addressee through some delinquency of Hittite postal service, and he had died before it was delivered for it evidently went to the Hittite dead letter office. The Hittites enforced monogamy, gave a high place to women in the social structure, enforced admirable codes of law, had more or less autonomy for their political subdivisions and walled cities federated into a great empire ruled by priestly kings, that were not elected but whose conduct was guided by selective councils of wise men. Their art as revealed in their architecture and

sculptures was graphically illustrated with lantern slides.

"After the lecture the Woman's Museum board served tea and Santa Feans had an opportunity to meet the genial and famous archaeologist and scholar, whose dry wit and broad outlook fascinate every one who comes in contact with him."

February Exhibits

In addition to exhibits previously mentioned, Sheldon Parsons has hung several attractive landscapes which proclaim that he continues master in throwing upon canvas the color, atmosphere and structural character of southwestern scenery. Carlos Vierra, too, contributes a fine landscape study. A new note is struck in an exhibit of photographs by Henwar Rodakiewicz who is given an entire alcove for the display of his fine artistry. Portraits, including Indians and two nudes, landscapes from southern Arizona, and photographs of purely mechanical applicances, indicate the wide range of this photographer's art. The feeling of tension, of power and even of movement that Rodakiewicz succeeds in puting into what appear to be simple photographic studies of mechanical devices is remarkable. In the last alcove have been placed four Indian studies, striking because of their contrast in treatment. Miss Dorothy Brett depicts two ceremonies, one Kiowa and the other Taos, which in their clarity and originality of treatment recall poems of Vachel Lindsey or of Carl Sandburg. The other two are by Frederick Erdmann, a grand nephew of Gilbert Stuart. They are portraits of Indians done in the style of the days of Stuart. One is the picture of a Zuni Trader and the other of a Bow and Arrow Peddler from Isleta. A Southwestern landscape by Albert Schmidt of Tesuque in the same alcove, is an admirable canvas.

Curator Bloom Named Commissioner to Seville

Governor Dillon of New Mexico has issued a commission to Lansing Bloom, curator of history of the Museum of New Mexico and secretary of the New Mexico Historical Society, naming him as commissioner for the State of New Mexico to the Exposition at Seville, Spain. Mr. Bloom and family expect to leave for Europe during the last week in March. Says the Albuquerque Morning Journal:

The Spanish Entente

(From Santa Fe New Mexican)

"New Mexico, it is hoped, will have the most complete and most interesting exhibit among all those from the states shown at the international exhibition at Seville. Governor Dillon has chosen a well qualified representative in naming Lansing Bloom of Santa Fe commissioner from New Mexico to the Spanish exposition, which is held from October this year to June of next. An eager and intelligent student of history, Mr. Bloom's years of delving into Spanish archives have made him thoroughly familiar with New Mexico's Spanish background, her historical relationship with the Iberian peninsula. The state's participation in the Seville show under his direction may have an important effect in bringing modern New Mexico and modern Spain more closely together."

Regents in Session

At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico, the resignation of David J. McComb as treasurer of the Museum, was accepted with regret. A vote of thanks for his conscientious and generous service was given Mr. McComb, who deemed it necessary

to relinquish the treasurership on account of ill health. Assistant Treasurer Carl A. Bishop was elected to the treasurership and Mrs. Howard V. Huey was named as assistant treasurer.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Olive Wilson L'Amoureux

The announcement from San Diego of the passing of Mrs. Olive Wilson L'Amoureux came as a sad shock to a large circle of friends in Santa Fe. For years connected with the Museum and School of American Research, she had gained for herself a far-flung host of friends who kept in touch with her even from distant places. A native of Canada and a woman of culture and talent, she became the wife of Professor Harry Wilson of Johns Hopkins University and with him founded a home at Roland Park, Baltimore, which was the gathering place of those who loved music and who were interested in archaeological research. When Professor Wilson was elected president of the Archaeological Institute of America, ambitions seemed to have been fulfilled, but then came the death of Professor Wilson at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he had gone on business for the Institute and contracted pneumonia. He had been at Santa Fe with Mrs. Wilson to attend the summer school and the latter was so charmed with the old City and the work of the School of American Research, that she decided to make Santa Fe her home. Taking a position with the Museum and School as Librarian, her particular duty was to be hostess to the thousands

of visitors to the Museum, and the enthusiasm she put into her task made her a multitude of friends. Several years ago, she married again and took up her residence in San Diego. There her husband met sudden death in an automobile accident, and, bereaved a second time, Mrs. L'Amoureux returned to Santa Fe to go into business, opening a tea room and curio shop in the historic Renehan building at the foot of Palace Avenue. A year ago she disposed of her business and went to her daughter, an early child of the first marriage, Mrs. Hupp in Chicago, but the lure of Santa Fe proved irresistible and she returned a third time taking up her residence with Director and Mrs. E. L. Hewett and Mrs. Hewett's mother, Mrs. L. F. Jones. Two weeks ago Mrs. L'Amoureaux left on a visit to San Diego. In addition to her interest in the archaeological societies, Mrs. L'Amoureaux was particularly active in the local Woman's Business and Professional Club and the Santa Fe Woman's Club.

IT IS WRITTEN

Arizona Museum Journal

The first number of *The Arizona Museum Journal* has reached *El Palacio* from Phoenix and its forty pages, some of them given to advertisements, tell the story of the dedication of the Musum Building. Many inspiring messages were received from other institutions and from men and women interested in the work so auspiciously begun and now under the directorship of Odd S. Halseth and his talented wife until recently with the Museum of New Mexico and on the staff of the School of American Research. Particularly significant and also applic-

able to New Mexico is the following from the pen of Dr. Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles, member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Research:

"The history and the romance and antiquity of Arizona are the greatest assets of the State. They are worth more to it in dollars and cents than anything else it possesses within its far-flung borders. This is a little hard to realize, for some people. It was hard for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to realize a similar thing—but ten year ago it did realize and confessed that the romance of the Old Missions was worth more in money to Southern California than its oranges, its oil, its tourists—even its climate."

February Art and Archaeology

"An Attempt to Synthethize Spanish Cathedral Architecture" by an author who writes under a pseudonyom, is the leading article in the February "Art and Archaeology" and appears to be a left-over from the Spanish double number of January. It is beautifully illustrated—in fact, it is always the illustrations that make "Art and Archaeology" such a joy each month. The second article is also given to church architecture and is by Stewart F. Campbell under the title of "Priory Church of Saint Bartholomew the Great," describing and picturing the oldest and perhaps, the quaintest church in London. The church was dedicated more than eight hundred years ago and is therefore almost as old as some of the kivas or sanctuaries at Pecos near Santa Fe. Then follows "L'Art Moderne Goes to Sea," which must be excellent publicity for the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique for it describes and illustrates the furnishings and decorations of the Line's trans-Atlantic steamer "Ile de

France." The text is by Mathew Beecher and the photographs are from the Byron Studios. "The Role of the Tope in Sinhalese Religious Life" is from the hands of A. M. Hocart, archaeological commissioner of Ceylon, the photographs illustrating the article being furnished by the Government of Ceylon. In conclusion, Melicent Humanson Lee writes on "The Ancient House of the San Diegueno Indian." "Notes and Comments" and "Book Reviews" together with the continuation of the archaeological "Glossary," complete the number. Even if there were no other reason, the satisfaction of receiving *Art and Archaeology* each month should be sufficient for applying for membership in one of the societies of the Archaeological Institute of America, among which the Santa Fe Society is not one of the least important.

Mexican Folk-Lore

The story of the Tarahumara Indians is told in the latest issue of *Mexican Folk-Lore* which recently has been considerably enlarged and improved. One is struck with the similarity of Tarahumara ceremonies and dress with that of the Pueblos. The description of the Matachina as given by the Tarahumara emphasizes the wide spread of the mystery which brought from Europe to Mexico has been transformed into a characteristically Indian spectacle.

SOUTHWESTERN ARTISTS

Exhibit of Indian Paintings at Roswell

"A group of 24 Pueblo Indian paintings are now on exhibit at the public library. These paintings are sent out by the School of American Research and New Mex-

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ico university, planned and arranged by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, professor of archaeology and anthropology at the state university. This group of paintings includes the artists: Awa Tsireh, Fred Kabotie, and Velino Shije. The works of these Indian artists must be seen to be appreciated. They mark the birth of a new art in America, the expression by the Pueblo Indian of his amazingly rich ceremonial life in the art medium of the white man. These paintings will be in the library for six weeks or more. The general public is invited to see them."—*Roswell Southwestern Dispatch.*

FIESTAS AND PAGEANTS

Revival of Pythian Games

During her recent visit to Washington, Mme Eva Sikelianos of Delphi, Greece, outlined to a group of Philhellenes the purposes and scope of the Delphic Festival, as revived last April with the presentation in the ancient theatre at Delphi of the *Promtheus Bound* of Aeschylus. This undertaking, the result of twenty-five years' work, does not confine itself to the production of a great tragic drama in one of the most renowned centers of classic Greece. In addition to the dramatic festival, the revival includes plans to organize the *Pythian Games*, which were instituted some 586 years before the Christian era and discontinued about 394 A. D. A school of music is to be established to preserve the songs of the people and to foster musical traditions brought down through the centuries in the Orthodox Church. There is also a school of arts and crafts, for the development of native skill, and an academy of philosophy, which will consider and vivify profound religious truths, and point the way to a clearer vision of the future. These various activities are to find expression in a literary journal, its first number being scheduled to appear at the opening of the next Delphic Festival, probably in May, 1929, when *The Suppliants* of Aeschylus will be produced. Thus philosophy, music, the drama, literature, the industrial arts and athletic games will unite in promoting the harmonious development of all who come within the influence of this new-old Greek culture.—Carolyn Carroll.

EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Pit Dwellings in Ireland

Mr. William McIlroy, who recently acquired a farm at Holestone, Co. Antrim, was removing a stone to widen the entrance to one of his fields when he discovered that it formed the entrance to a subterranean dwelling, of a type of which many specimens have been found in County Antrim. Exploration showed that the dwelling consists of two chambers at right angles to each other, with a passage leading to a third, or possibly more, chambers. This passage is blocked up, and until it has been excavated the extent of the dwelling cannot be estimated. The floor of the chambers unearthed is about 7ft., below the surface of the ground. The passage is larger than that in most of those previously discovered, and will permit a person to crawl along, it upon hands and knees. It is believed that these underground dwellings were constructed by the aboriginal inhabitants as places of refuge at the time of the Celtic invasion of Ireland, about the 4th century A. D.—*London Times.*

Fiesta Theater in France

A Roman theater, apparently the largest built in Roman Gaul, has recently been discovered near Les Andelys, France. By its form and vast dimensions it offers the greatest interest to archaeologists and students of history of the Roman occupation. Excavations show that its diameter is nearly 400 feet, which it is estimated, would give a seating capacity of over 60,000. The theater at Orange, hitherto regarded as the largest in France, has a diameter of only 335 feet, with accommodation for 42,000.

Acquisitions by British Museum

Two of the few gold Roman medallions from Beaurians, near Arras, which escaped dispersal or the melting pot after the discovery of the hoard in 1922, have been added to the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum. The Goldsmiths Company, with the help of contributions from the National Art-Collections Fund and from Mr. C. S. Gulbenkian and Mr. Henry Van den Bergh, have secured these two monuments of the history of Roman Britain for the nation. Both medallions bear the mint-mark (PTR) of Treves, and represent on the obverse Constantius Caesar, afterwards Constantius I., in one wearing imperial robe and crowned with laurel and holding an eagletopped sceptre, and in the other identified with Hercules and wearing the lion-skin of the god. The reverse in both is identical; Constantius, in military dress and holding a spear, raises from the ground an armed and kneeling female figure, while Victory crowns him with a wreath. The inscription reads Pietas Avgg (Avgvstorvm), "the pity of the Augusti," i.e., of Diocletian and Maximian; *pietas* in the sense of pity is a rare but not unparalleled use. It is clear that these and other medallions from the same treasure-trove, one now in America, with the Hercules obverse and representing on the reverse the Caesar as Mars Victor, and another, now at Arras, represinting the entry of Constantius into London, refer to the same event, namely, the defeat of of Allectus in A. D. 296, and that the kneeling figure on the two pieces now acquired represents the repentant province of Britain, forgiven and received again into the Empire.—*London Times.*

EGYPTOLOGY

From the Tomb of Tut - Ankh - Amen

The tomb of the Pharaoh Tut-Ankh-Amen has yielded its last secrets to its discover, Howard Carter, who announced the results of his investigation in the innermost recess of the tomb at Luxor. This recess held four canopic jars containing the viscera of Tut-Ankh-Amen. Usually these jars, which are associated with four genii, Hepy, Duamutef, Quebah and Senuf, who in turn were under the protection of the four goddesses, Isis, Nephthis, Neith and Seiket, were placed at the feet of a mummy, but in Tut's tomb they were in a recess opposite the foot of the King's sarcophagus and they were covered by a canopy. The monument built to protect the canopic jars is more than six feet high and occupies a floor space five by four feet. The canopy is supported by four posts on a sledge. The whole construction is gilded and surmounted by rows of brilliantly inlaid solar cabras concealed in the canopic chest of semitranslucent alabaster. This chest, with a dado of gold, rested on a silver handled sledge covered with silver pall and held four jars containing the King's viscera. The canopic chest has tutelary goddesses carved in relief on the four corners. The massive lid, which takes the form of an entablature, was fastened down by means of four seals attached to gold staples. When this lid was raised there were disclosed four human-headed covers, finely sculptured in alabaster in the likeness of the King. They covered the mouths of four receptacles, each of which in turn contained an exquisite miniature inlaid in the

gold coffins in which the viscera were placed. These miniature coffins show the perfection of the goldsmith's art. They stood upright perfect replicas of the great gold coffin which contained the King's body, but they are even more elaborate in design. Each bears the formula of the guardian goddess or genie to whom it belongs and each has engraved inside texts pertaining to its protectors.

ORIENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Important Finds at Ur

The burial chamber of a queen of Ur of the Chaldees, containing the body of the queen decked in her royal robes, is the latest discovery reported from the Joint Expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum. The queen, who ruled in the home town of Abraham some 5,000 years ago, was found lying on a wooden bier, according to a report just received from C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition. Her servants who attended her in life were still with her in death, crouched at the head and foot of the queen's person. A cloak entirely covered with rows of bright beadwork of gold and lapis, carnelian and agate, wrapped the queen's body. And on a seal which clasped the cloak was the name of the queen, Shub-ad. The headdress and crown of the queen is of particular interest, the report shows. Originally she had worn a great wig, and over this lapis and carnelian and heavy rings of gold, and above the gems were wreaths of gold leaves

with large gold flowers inlaid with lapis and white shell. A choker necklace of lapis and gold and garters of lapis and gold about the knees completed the queen's costume. The queen's burial chamber with many articles of gold and silver has rested undisturbed through the centuries, but the adjoining tomb of her husband, which the expedition had previously opened, was broken into and plundered long ago. From the evidence, the archaeologists have concluded that the very persons who buried the queen made her interment the occasion for the sacrilege of her husband's grave, Mr. Woolley states. The king apparently died first and was buried. Later, when the queen was to be placed near him, the workers who dug the new tomb could not resist the temptation to break through the vault of the king's chamber to where the richest treasures were to be had for the taking. They hid their theft by placing a great clothes chest over the hole. "The two tombs contribute information of the greatest importance for the history of architecture," Mr. Wolley declares, "in that both tombs had doorways crowned by a true arch of baked bricks and their chambers were vaulted with arches, of which a few rings still remain. Heretofore, the oldest arch known in the world dated back to the third millenium B. C. and was discovered in Nippur. Excavation of the tombs in Ur now reveals that corbel vaulting, the true arch and the dome were all familiar to the Sumerian builder and were carried out both in brick and stone in the fourth millenium B. C."

Phoenician Turquoise Miners Invented Alphabet

Phoenician miners, digging for turquoises to bedeck an

Egyptian pharaoh, are believed to have been the first users of the Phoenician alphabet — forerunner of our modern alphabet. Incriptions found in the wilderness of Sinai, near the ancient turquoise mines, have been translated by Prof. Romain Butin of the Catholic University and are pronounced the oldest known writings in the Phoenician alphabet. The inscriptions were carved about 1900 B. C., he concludes in reporting his translations in the forthcoming issue of the Harvard Theological Review. The Phoenicians must have made their great contribution to the world's civilization even before this early date, he says, because the first attempts at alphabet signs would be more like pictures than those of the Sinai tablets. It is believed however, that the invention took place in this remote region, for the use of the Hebrew workmen who could not read the difficult Egyptian hieroglyphics. These Semites, who came from Phoenicia and Syria to work for the Egyptians, were not oppressed, and Professor Butin says that very likely an Egyptian official aided some Semite leader to evolve the set of signs with which Phoenician consonant sounds could be spelled out. The working model for the alphabet signs is traced to the Egyptian picture writing found on monuments in the same region. Even the crudities of some of the Egyptian workmen are reproduced in some of the alphabet signs.

The miners used the alphabet system chiefly to set up commemorative tablets with petitions to the Egyptian goddess Hathor, Goddess of Turquoise. Fourteen inscriptions in the ancient alphabet system have been found, and seven of these were brought to Cairo last summer by the Harvard-Michigan expedition, so that scholars

might study them at first hand. It was in Cairo that Professor Butin examined the tablets and began his work of translation, which is now completed. The Harvard-Michigan expedition has announced that it will return to the region of the Sinai mines in 1929, hoping to find additional tablets, perhaps more ancient samples of the alphabet.

CLASSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Battle Mural at Pompeii

The last battle of Spartacus, who was a sort of Early Roman Sandino, is graphically depicted in a newly discovered wall painting in the ruins of Pompeii, which has been investigated by Dr. K. Lehmann-Hartleben of Heidelberg University. The picture celebrates the exploit of a home town hero of Pompeii, one Felix, who is shown wounding the defeated and fleeing insurgent in the leg. The painting is executed in a crude but lively style, only one color, a chestnut brown, being employed. After the fashion of the times, each prominent participant in the fight has his name written in Greek characters above his head. Spartacus is clearly identified by the label "Spartaks." The wear and tear of time have been hard on his pursuer, for part of the picture of both man and horse, together with the middle portion of the name, have been scraped off However, the letters "Phelian" remain, which Professor Maiuri, director of the National Museum at Naples interprets as having once been "Felix Pompeians," that is Felix of Pompeii. Spartacus was a Thracian gladiator employed in the Roman arena. In 73 B. C., he led a band of his fellow-gladiators and

runaway slaves into insurrection, and for two years terrorized the whole Italian peninsula, and was complete master of the southern part of it. At one time he was in position to seize Rome itself, but for some reason failed to make the attack. After defeating several armies sent against him, he was beaten by the Roman general Crassus and fled with the remnants of his force, only to meet a second army under the famous Pompey, who wiped him out completely. It has been known since early times that he was wounded in the leg during these last days of his fighting, but the newly found painting gives the first clue to the possible identity of the Roman knight who struck the blow.

EGYPTOLOGY

Prehistoric Man on the Nile

Through thousands of years, prehistoric men and women wandered homeless up and down the River Nile, and as they traveled about they lost or cast aside innumerable stone axes and hammers that were their chief tools and weapons. Now, those stones, long preserved in the terraces along the Nile, have been sought for a thousand miles up and down the river valley, by two geologists, and as a result man's civilization in Egypt is traced back to its beginning, hundreds of thousands of years ago. The expedition which has just reported this remarkable accomplishment is known as the Prehistoric Survey and was sent out by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. The geologists who surveyed the region are Dr. K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell, both of Oxford University. In the course of the

ages, terraces have formed, like gigantic steps, rising back from the Nile on each side of the river, and it was in these different terraces, belonging to different periods of time, that the geologists found different types of stone tools characteristic of certain stages of man's development toward civilization. The oldest tools are pronounced similar to those used by stone age men of Europe during the age called Chellean. Europeans who made such tools lived from 50,000 to 100,000 years ago, but the stone age Egyptians may have made their tools at an earlier time, it is said. Whether or not Egypt was the cradle of man's physicial development into a human being, Dr. Sanford's report shows that Egypt must have been one of the earliest homes of man. And the evidence indicates that it was most probably in Egypt that man first slowly developed into a creature of civilization. "Of all regions in the world," Dr. Sanford states, "Egypt, and particularly upper Egypt, offers an opportunity for discovering man's past independently of all evidence obtained in Europe. If the evidence agrees with that of Europe, so much the better. It it does not we would incline to rely upon it none the less."

AMERICAN INDIAN

Slower but Surer than Caucasian

The red man is rapidly taking over the white man's civilization, but he has not tuned himself up to the speed of present day America. This is indicated by mental tests given to 120 Indian children on the Yakima reservation. Results of the test, just reported to the Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology by Otto Klineberg,

of Columbia University, show that in tests where the children were to fit together the pieces of a puzzle the Indian averaged 11 moves in a minute as compared with 17 moves a minute by white children. "In extreme cases the difference is striking," Mr. Klineberg said. "The white boy jumps at the puzzle. He tries the piece here, there, everywhere. When he strikes at what seems to be its proper place, he leaves it there, and flies to the next. He completes the test in 66 seconds, but he has made 14 errors in the process. The Indian boy moves slowly, deliberately. He seems to think each move twice over. You have said to him also 'as quickly as possible,' but that evidently means little to him. He takes 137 seconds to complete the tests. A poor performance, apparently, but he has not made a single false move." Dr. Klineberg is now investigating whether white children would improve in accuracy if they imitated the Indian child's deliberate manner.

IN THE FIELD

Ruins on Rio Puerco

Thor Warner in the latest issue of the *American Anthropologist* writes of excavation by himself of one of the many Pueblo ruins in the Rio Puerco region. The excavation was incidental to a geological excursion not far from the A. T. & S. F. railroad. Warner ascended Fortification Mesa, a landmark of the section, and found the ruins of an Indian pueblo on top. Five miles downstream, he located a mound which he called "Pottery Hill" and found another ruin of possibly five hundred rooms originally. Digging into the ruins, he took out

"abundance of pottery fragments, a part of a human skeleton, corncobs, turquoise beads, ornaments carved in soft rock and a number of crudely shaped stone implements." Whether the ruins are on public land and thus protected against excavation and despoliation or whether on private land is not stated, nor is it mentioned whether the excavations were done under the supervision of some scientific institution.

Mimbres Expedition

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Bradfield, so their many friends will be pleased to learn, will return to Santa Fe from San Diego, the latter part of March. As soon as weather conditions permit, Mr. Bradfield will go into the field to resume his excavation work on the Mimbres, remaining there until the beginning of July and possibly into August or the beginning of the summer camp of the School of American Research and the Museum on the Pajarito Plateau.

RESOLUTION

Of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America

Resolved, that the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America hereby records its great sense of loss in the death of Dr. Frank Springer on the Twentieth of September, 1927. A Patron and Vice-President of the Institute, and Chairman of the School of American Research; a distinguished member of the Bar, a business man of large and varied interests; he was equally honored by his associates in all these diverse fields for his sound judgment and wise counsel.

Apart from the high place won by Mr. Springer in the world of business, he devoted a considerable portion of his life to scientific research. His publications on the fossil crinoids through the Cambridge Press and Smithsonian Institution are monumental and won high distinction for him among the paleontologists of the world. He bore degrees from the State University of Iowa, George Washington University and the University of Bonn.

He was ever a generous patron of science and art. Especially will he be remembered by the many young scientists, artists, musicians, in the realization of whose ambitions he took such substantial interest. A friend of the Institute for a quarter of a century, he exercised a guiding influence in the School of American Research from its inception. As Chairman of its Managing Board for several years, he contributed to it his sound ideals and rare scientific spirit. It was largely through his efforts that the Art Building of the School was made possible and many valuable works on art that it possesses are testimonials of his generosity.

For the services and example of this modest scholar and gentleman the Council of the Archaeological Institute of American hereby acknowledges its profound appreciation.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1927.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Historical Society Meeting

"A modern, commodious, well equipped library building to house the growing and priceless collection of the

New Mexico Historical Society and the Santa Fe public library and others, which combined would make one of the outstanding institutions of the Southwest, is the idea broached by Secretary Lansing Bloom of the New Mexico Historical Society at the meeting of the society at the Palace Tuesday evening February 21st. Rare old newspaper files dug out of the basement of the old 'University' building here; accession of nearly a hundred valuable books received free from the Carnegie foundation; newly bound volumes of newspaper files; prospective accessions as a result of the state's participation in the Seville exposition, are a few of the items which are crowding the Palace library into basements and attics and stacks in dusty corners, when this material, all of incalculable value, should be housed in adequate space, with modern facilities for preserving, handling and public use. The work in Spain will probably bring thousands of documents here, said Mr. Bloom. We are up against a most perplexing problem, and meanwhile the number of people who are using our material and doing important research work here is steadily increasing. The name of Carnegie was mentioned in the discussions, and out of the situation must shortly come some radical move to finance and build a great library building for Santa Fe. The society is gradually completing its files of all Santa Fe newspapers from the forties up to date, with a wealth of files of other state papers. One of the curiosities exhibited was a copy of *Gringo and Greaser*, published in Manzano in the seventies, containing an account of the shooting at Estancia of Manuel B. Otero. In the Spanish treasure house of archives are some 65,000,000 documents. The Library of Congress is to secure photostat copies of many of these and while the Madrid government forbids copying in extenso of its papers, arrangements are being made to secure a modi-

fying of the restrictions and Mr. Bloom and his staff in Seville will have the benefit of working with Mr. Bemis of the government library. R. F. Asplund read the first report of the Historical society to the New Mexico legislature, a most interesting document."—*Santa Fe New Mexican.*

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Cnidian Venus Recovers Her Head

The classical goddess of love and beauty has gone on record many times for losing her heart but European archaeologists are displaying great interest in a Venus who lost her head and found it again. In the Musee du Cinquantenaire of Brussels is a beautiful torso of Aphrodite believed to be a copy of the Cnidian Venus of Praxiteles, the famous Greek sculptor of antiquity. It is badly mutilated but the remaining part of the neck showed that the head had been broken and put on again with an iron bolt. The head, therefore archaeologists argued, had been in existence after the breakage. A head in the Carlsberg Glyptothek in Copenhagen suggested to Charles Blinkenberg, a Danish archaeologist, that it might belong to the Brussels torso. Accordingly he took a cast of the head, brought it to the museum and found that it fitted perfectly. The torso has been traced to an old Roman palace but the origin of the head is unknown beyond that it was bought from a dealer and reputed to have come from Rome. The reunited statue is of great interest in the study of Praxiteles' technique and poise of the head. Other copies of the Cnidian Venus in various

stages of incompleteness are known, but none of them show the head and neck to such advantage.

MYTHOLOGY AND THE STARS

Many Nations Had Twin Gods

High overhead on these February evenings can be seen a constellation that is concerned with one of the most ancient of astronomical records. This is Gemini, the twins, favorite object of adjuration among the Romans. In fact, even today when we say "By Jiminy" we use an only slightly corrupted form of the Latin oath. But though the title of Gemini for this star group dates only from Roman times, the stars which we now call Castor and and Pollux were considered as twins from much earlier times. This is not surprising, since they are of so nearly similar brightness and so close together. However, not all of the ancient nations regarded them as twin brothers. Some peoples referred to them as kids. In this way they were associated with the nearby constellations of Aries, the Ram, and Taurus, the Bull. The sun passes through these three constellations in order, and it has been suggested that these names were chosen because among the domestic animals known to the ancients, the lambs the calves and the kids were born in the spring in that order. These stars figure on ancient Babylonian monuments and boundary stones, in the so-called triad of stars. This represents a crescent moon on its back with two stars near it. At that time, 6,000 years ago, these stars served as indicators of the first new moon of the year, from which the astronomer priests figured their calendar. When

they saw the stars Castor and Pollux (though they did not call them that) in the sunset sky along with the crescent moon, they knew that the new year was beginning. So important was this effect that they recorded it on their monuments, and it forms one of the oldest known records of an astronomical event. The most recent claim of the Twins to distinction is the discovery in their midst of the first comet of 1928. This was picked up from the French observatory at Algiers on January 28 by an astronomer named Filippoff. Then it was about half way between Castor and Pollux and Betelegeuse, in the adjoining constellation of Orion.—*Science Service.*

AMONG THE RED MEN

Colorado Indian Commission

Another step toward disproving the old plainsman's philosophy that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, has been taken by Governor Adams with the appointment of a state commission to co-operate with the commissioner of Indian affairs in preparing them for complete independency. The commission, appointed at the request of the commissioner of Indian affairs, is composed of Mrs. C. W. Wiegel, chairman; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh, United States Marshal Richard C. Callen and Edmond C. Van Diest, of Colorado Springs. The work of the new commission, dealing with health, education and citizenship training, will be carried out under the direction of the federal Indian bureau and will be entirely supplementary to federal Indian welfare activities. The appointment of

Mrs. Wiegel, who was named chairman of the commission, was made in recognition of the thoro knowledge of the problem which she has gleaned as Indian welfare chairman of the State Federation of Women's clubs.—*Denver Times.*

Indian Children Shorter and Heavier

When social workers at the Kansas Bureau of Child Research set out to make some individual growth studies of Indian children they found the little brown-skinned Americans so much heavier than the white children of the same age that the ordinary height-weight-age tables did not "fit" them at all. Through the courtesy of H. B. Peairs, formerly superintendent of Haskell Institute, and who lectured in Santa Fe, data and measurements were obtained of 21,637 Indian girls and boys from government Indian schools throughout the country from which a new set of tables was constructed. Contrary to what one would expect, the Indian children were found to be shorter as well as heavier than their white brothers and sisters. The Indian boys ran from one to four inches shorter and from one to six and a half pounds heavier than white boys while the Indian girls were from one to two inches shorter and from one and a half to four and a half pounds heavier than their white contemporaries. "Considering the fact that the tables represent many degrees of admixture from around eighty tribes," said Miss Emily H. Ferris of the Child Research Bureau, it is probable that they show in a highly modified degree the structural differences between full blooded Indian children and American white children." Further studies will be made, it was announced, to determine possible differences between the various tribes.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

Modernist Pictures by Insane Patient

Art critics of Paris are greatly excited by an exhibit of painting and sculpture by patients afflicted with mental disease, according to reports received by the American Medical Association from its French correspondent. It is a difficult matter, apparently, to choose between the psychopathic art and the products of the ultramodern school, futurists, cubists and the like. Only the work of patients who were not artists before their admissions into institutions, it is stated, are included in the exhibition. This does not necessarily mean that the ultramoderns, who paint voluntarily the impressions of the subconscious mind, are insane, in the opinion of Dr. August Marie, a well-known French expert on mental disease. Such artists contend that they give free reign to their emotions and depict their inmost dreams without the control of reason very much after the manner of spontaneous art of savage tribes and prehistoric races. The insane merely describe the vagaries of their subconscious minds and hallucinations for the satisfaction they get out of it, it is believed. Most of them have no notion of technique yet one painted in quite unearthly colors, roaring flames and waves of fire worthy of Turner. This picture was bought by a wallpaper manufacturer to serve as the basis of a new wallpaper design. A psychopathic priest depicted a pope blowing soap bubbles before an assemblage of swooning frogs. The French expert believes that some of the paintings if removed from their environment and placed in the collections of a reputable dealer would command high prices, the medical correspondent declared.—*Science Service.*

PECOS PUEBLO

They toiled so long ago by the bright water,
They have slept so long under the quiet hills,
It would be hard to know what their thoughts were,
It would be hard to guess the sober thrills
That made their simple patient hearts beat faster
When the valley whitened under the rising sun,
Or the calm joy of the tireless craftsman,
When these tedious arrow heads were done.

That bone flute they are digging up over yonder,
What were the songs it sang through the evening hours?
What artist's soul glowed with the pride of creation
Over this black pottery with its corn leaves and flowers?

Or what were the vows of friendship and of true love
Made on the altars of their forgotten gods?
Who were the heroes that wrapped their honor about them
And lay down to sleep beneath these crumbling clods?

But still the hills smile on the tumbling water,
And the high ranges wear their eternal frown
When you and I and our love and our work are forgotten,
And sleep the long sleep like the Indian town.

—*Literary Digest.*